

## LOCOMOTIVE BLOWN UP; 33 DIE; MAY BE DYNAMITE

Southern Pacific Roundhouse  
Manned by Non-Union Work-  
ers Wrecked.

51 INJURED, MANY FATALITY

Men Torn to Bits and Fragments Hurl-  
ed for Blocks—Evidence That Steam  
Did Not Burst Boiler.

SAN ANTONIO, March 18.—To-night's developments raise the question whether an explosive was used to blow up the locomotive at the Southern Pacific shops here today that caused the known loss of thirty-three lives, besides the known injury of fifty-four persons.

A committee of inquiry will investigate the matter to-morrow.

An expert on explosive forces and their effects, while refusing to be quoted, is reported as saying: "I have been called to make an investigation of the explosion and therefore cannot at the present time give out an interview. However, un-  
officially I can say that my personal opinion is that the explosion was caused by a high power explosive."

"The appearance of the forward parts of the engine between the cylinders and behind the heavy steel casing which supported the front end of the boiler indicates the proximity of fire. The metal parts are discolored in a manner indicating that they had been smoked up. Black and white streaks and a slight yellowing show here and there. This appears as far back as the first drive wheel and between the cylinders and the first drive on the right hand side of the wreckage. The drive rod is bent down and out. The second drive wheel was blown entirely off the axle, the end of which is bright and clean. The first drive wheel is forced partly off.

"On the left of the wreck twelve feet away is a hole in the ground between the rails of a sidetrack. The tender, which was an oil tank, was blown backward and along the track on which it was standing. It travelled about 150 feet. Its metal parts are bent backward, showing that it was forced along the track. A water tower of the usual swivel type standing about 100 feet from the rear of the wreck is bent about twelve inches out of plumb. Boiler tubes are scattered all over the ground, in some places a thousand feet from the scene of the explosion."

By the explosion two buildings were totally and two partly demolished.

Men working in the buildings were blown to fragments and a part of one body was found three blocks away from the scene.

Engineers declare that there was no hole in the engine's pop valve to denote an overcharged boiler before it let go.

Engineer Walter Jordan was oiling the engine when the explosion occurred. Only a few shreds of his clothing near the wrecked engine were found.

The copper shop was demolished, the entire north end of the blacksmith shop caved in, the roundhouse roof was lifted and one corner razed and the boiler shop was wrecked and unroofed. The engine stood almost in the center of a square formed by the four buildings.

The men at work in the shops principally were strike breakers brought into San Antonio by the Southern Pacific when the strike of machinists began last fall. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

Hardly a vestige of the engine which exploded remains. The jacket of the boiler, which weighs more than half a ton, was thrown more than a block. The tender was hurled several hundred feet and wrecked, while engines in the roundhouse were smashed and twisted by the force of the explosion.

A thorough investigation has been ordered, but no arrests have been made. Soldiers have been ordered out to patrol the scene of the wreck and keep the crowds from destroying anything which might be used in evidence.

Confusion followed the explosion and accurate estimates of the dead could not be made. It is probable that most of the dead never will be identified, as the bodies were mangled. Fragments of bodies were found for blocks around the railroad yards.

Every ambulance in the city, doctors and hospital corps from Fort Sam Houston and Young Men's Christian Association workers were rushed to the scene to search for dead and give aid to the injured.

This afternoon the rescue crews were hauling out bodies piece by piece from the wreckage of the shops. Not a whole body was found. Red Cross corps and volunteer workers took out first an arm, then a leg, and then the trunk of a body. Others were busy within the radius of a block about the shops gathering up fragments of bodies which were found in the streets.

The prospects are that the death toll will be greatly increased, as many are so seriously hurt that their recovery is impossible.

The engine had just been taken from the roundhouse preparatory to hauling out passenger train No. 9, and was standing between the roundhouse and the machine shops when the explosion occurred.

Immediately following the explosion families of employees residing in the vicinity rushed to the yards. A number of women came upon the bodies of their husbands lying in the midst of twisted iron and debris.

RARE TOMES SELL HIGH.

Roman Antiphonal Illuminated Brings \$1,155 at Sotheby's.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, March 18.—At a sale here today by Sotheby of the library of the Rev. Charles Butler, the Antiphonal Romanum, illuminated on vellum in the fifteenth century, sold for \$1,155.

The history of the Emperor Baber of Hindustan from A. D. 1483 to 1530, on native Persian manuscript on native paper and illuminated sold for \$1,475. The chronicles of England printed by Caxton in 1482 brought \$575.

## CARDINAL'S STINGING REBUKE.

O'Connell of Boston Points to Dangers of Handicapping the Judiciary.

Boston, March 18.—At a dinner to-night, Cardinal O'Connell, replying to the toast "Civil and Religious Liberty," said in part:

"Justice is not founded upon votes but upon principles. The fact that the form of government is popular franchise can no more change the origin and foundation and genuine interpretation of law than a plebiscite can banish God.

"But the very life of the people's liberties, religious and civil, is always in danger when the foundations of law and the independence of judges, be they civil or ecclesiastical, are imperilled.

"The law is not the people—the people are not the law. The law is the principle of justice governing the people, and its application to individuals, to associations, to business, to every relationship of civil life must be so hedged around with reverence and security that the civil courts may in moments of popular passion save the whole people from the tyranny of lawless majorities.

"Liberty, founded upon the eternal principles of divine justice, interpreted and applied in civil life by God-fearing magistrates, untrammelled and unfettered and unafraid of passing popular passion, that, in a word, is the guarantee of what alone has made this country great—perfect security of civil and religious liberty to all. While that lasts, while the people themselves realize its value beyond price, this land is safe.

"My words are the clear expressions of the unbiased principles of all those patriots who have lived and died for the glory and permanency of this great republic, and among all these no one has voiced these sacred principles so clearly, so fearlessly, so uncompromisingly, whatever the results, as the great judicial, impartial, big hearted and cool headed statesman who now presides over the destinies of the United States of America—our President."

WOMEN WIN AN ELECTION.

Eleven Out of Twelve Nominated Seated in Birmingham Poor Law Board.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 18.—The greatest success ever achieved at an English election by women was at Birmingham to-day, where of twelve women nominated for members of the Board of Poor Law Guardians two were unopposed and nine were chosen.

The only one to fail was beaten by a Laborite.

BAER WILLING TO MEET MINERS.

Says Operators Will Listen to Any Proposal That Makes for Peace.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—George F. Baer to-day said that he is willing to meet the miners for another conference in the hope of preventing a strike.

In his statement Mr. Baer says: "The operators are ready at any time to have another conference or conferences with the miners. We are willing to go into the matter again and consider the situation from all standpoints. The operators are willing to listen to any suggestion that may straighten out the situation."

"At the last conference it was not suggested by anybody that a further conference should be held and no date was set for another conference, but the operators are fair minded about it and I will repeat that they are willing at any time to get together with the miners again."

Notwithstanding this statement there is unrest in the anthracite region. At Shamokin to-day 800 miners quit work provided sensation enough to last many days. The coal strike, for instance, is a matter of the most serious nature.

Mr. Baer is better, but the weather conditions are bad for any one suffering from a bronchial affection. The Ambassador expects to return to London next week. So sure is he of complete recovery by that time that he has made an engagement to go to Belfast on March 28 to deliver a lecture on the subject of "The Ulster Scot" under the auspices of the Presbyterian Historical Society.

The part of the interview attributed to Mr. Reid which is being questioned in England is as follows: "There have been five or six events recently," said the Ambassador, "any one of which twenty years ago would have provided sensation enough to last many days. Take the coal strike, for instance. Despite the efforts of the press to work up interest in it the public seems to regard it with utter indifference, although one might detect a certain air of oppressiveness. I have been trying to recall conditions in Paris as described just previous to the overthrow of the Government, and, as far as I can remember, a similar state of apathy existed there. I think there is no doubt that conditions here are grave, and they are being made worse by intertwining the industrial and political situations."

POLICE CLERKS ON PEG POSTS.

Have a Bill at Albany to Make Them Second Lieutenants at \$2,000.

Police Commissioner Waldo heard a week ago that all the clerical men of the force were arranging to feather their nests by legislation at Albany, and yesterday he got a copy of a bill presented by Senator Stilwell. The bill provides that all men who had held clerical posts as long as two months in 1911 should become second grade lieutenants at once, with the right to try for first lieutenantcies and at salaries of \$2,000. This would lift fifty patrolmen skip the grade of sergeant, and create a new grade for their benefit.

When the Commissioner got a copy of the bill he at once sent every clerical man in the department back on the pavement and took particular care that they should go to peg post precincts. So last night the pen pushers did their trick on stationary posts.

The Commissioner thinks that such a law would be unjust to the sergeants. The "two months" clause in the bill is believed to have been put in anticipation that the Commissioner would take away the demand for anthracite had fallen off a little to-day on account of new reports that the English strike is nearing a settlement. There may be nothing in these reports, but they have their effect.

HARRY THURSTON PECK TIRED.

Wants Esther Quinn's \$50,000 Suit Dismissed for Lack of Prosecution.

Counsel for Dr. Harry Thurston Peck filed notice yesterday of a motion before Supreme Court Justice Platzek to-day to strike from the calendar the \$50,000 breach of promise suit brought by Esther Quinn against Dr. Peck. The grounds for the motion are that new cases have been disposed of since the Peck suit was brought and that no action has been taken to substitute counsel for the plaintiff since Dan O'Reilly, the attorney of record, was disbanded.

## WHITELAW REID TALK QUESTIONED IN LONDON

Ambassador Quoted as Comparing Britain to France Before the Revolution.

HE REPUDIATES UTTERANCE

Matter to Be Brought Up in Parliament—Comments Had Reference to Coal Strike.

Special Wireless Despatches to The Sun.

LONDON, via Glace Bay, March 18.—Much attention is being given in official circles to an interview with Ambassador Whitelaw Reid printed in the New York Times last Saturday in which the Ambassador is quoted as saying that England to-day is in a condition similar to that which prevailed in France before the Revolution. There is some talk of the matter becoming a subject of official inquiry. Steps have been already taken to ascertain if Mr. Reid was correctly quoted.

As the result of a discussion in the lobbies of the House of Commons to-day Sir Henry J. Dalziel, member for Kirkcaldy, gave notice of his intention to ask Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "whether his attention had been directed to an interview published in the public press with the Ambassador from the United States in which the latter is reported to have expressed the opinion that the general political conditions in this country at present are the same as those which prevailed in France before the Revolution and whether he has in his possession any information which would enable him to affirm or deny the authenticity of the interview in question."

Ambassador Reid is at present at his country home at West Park conversing from an attack of bronchitis and could not be reached to-night. The correspondent of THE SUN made an effort to reach the Ambassador over the telephone but at the house at West Park it was said that Mr. Reid was out.

William Phillips, First Secretary of the Embassy, who is in London, called Mr. Reid up later on the telephone and received the reply that he (the Ambassador) had not authorized the statement attributed to him. Phillips called up again and was authorized by Mr. Reid to say that he authorized a denial of the interview.

"The question which has been brought up by Sir Henry J. Dalziel is now before the Speaker of the House of Commons, who has the authority to reject or accept it. If he accepts it, the question will be asked formally in the House on next Wednesday or Thursday."

There were a number of indignant comments in the lobbies of the House to-day on the part of members who professed to believe in the correctness of the alleged interview, but the prevailing belief was that Mr. Reid was too discreet a man to make the remarks attributed to him at such a critical time. It was pointed out that he has always been careful as to what he has said about the domestic affairs of Great Britain and it was hardly likely that he would err now. But there was a feeling that an explanation was forthcoming from Mr. Reid.

One opinion expressed was that the alleged interview was likely to create the impression among the strikers that the Government would be forced to grant their demands for the reason that social and political chaos would follow as the consequence of a refusal.

Mr. Reid is better, but the weather conditions are bad for any one suffering from a bronchial affection. The Ambassador expects to return to London next week. So sure is he of complete recovery by that time that he has made an engagement to go to Belfast on March 28 to deliver a lecture on the subject of "The Ulster Scot" under the auspices of the Presbyterian Historical Society.

The part of the interview attributed to Mr. Reid which is being questioned in England is as follows: "There have been five or six events recently," said the Ambassador, "any one of which twenty years ago would have provided sensation enough to last many days. Take the coal strike, for instance. Despite the efforts of the press to work up interest in it the public seems to regard it with utter indifference, although one might detect a certain air of oppressiveness. I have been trying to recall conditions in Paris as described just previous to the overthrow of the Government, and, as far as I can remember, a similar state of apathy existed there. I think there is no doubt that conditions here are grave, and they are being made worse by intertwining the industrial and political situations."

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## RESOLVED TO RESTORE MANUEL.

Germany, England, France and Spain Against Portuguese Republic.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 18.—There were more whisperings in diplomatic circles here to-day in regard to the restoration of former King Manuel to his throne in Portugal and the manner in which it will be effected. The story which has received most credence is that Spain will take a leading part in the movement and that she will declare that the Portuguese republic has not fulfilled its promises in meeting the situation and the country's needs. On the other hand the real reason for Spain's expected action is that she will receive territorial concessions and that the Spanish republicans will be discouraged when they see their fellow politicians overthrown in Portugal.

It is reported that Dom Miguel of Braganza, the pretender to the Portuguese throne until he renounced all claims, has had several conferences with King Alfonso and that the latter is prepared to accept. Another report is that Great Britain, Germany and France have arrived at an agreement on the restoration of Manuel and that these countries will receive compensations in return for their parts in the conspiracy. England will get important islands in the Azores, Germany will get Angola and France will receive further concessions in Morocco.

Dom Miguel will be the leader of the proposed revolutionary forces which will invade Portugal, and he will be assisted by his son, Prince Miguel, the husband of Anita Stewart, the American heiress.

JUDGE LANDIS AN EASY MARK.

Tells From Bench How He Has Been Imposed Upon.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Twice recently the confidence of Federal Judge Landis in humanity has been violated. Both times it has hit his pocketbook. The Judge showed his feelings this afternoon from the bench. "I am tired of this court being used for a good thing, an easy mark," he declared.

A report of a custodian appointed at the suggestion of the court by the Central Trust Company, receivers for Bernard J. Coens in bankruptcy, was made, in which the news of the alleged theft of \$178.75 from the Coens proceeds was brought to the court.

The Judge gave his personal check to make good the deficit created by the alleged absconding of Emil Schulz, a former employee of the Department of the Interior in Washington, who was appointed custodian in the Coens bankruptcy matter in the request of Judge Landis upon Washington recommendations.

"It seems that I am a pretty good thing," said the Judge. "It has been only a few days since a young man came to me from Indiana, presented credentials and letters from persons I know down in the Hoosier State and asked me to cash his check. I did. I now have this document as a souvenir."

TAKEN AS MIRACULOUS CURE.

Boy's Restoration to Health Attributed to Mother's Prayers in Grotto.

To the prayers of his mother at the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes in the Catholic church of that name at Broadway and Aberdeen street, Brooklyn, is attributed the cure of Fenelon Doscher, 9 years old, whose parents live at Rockville Centre, L. I. The Rev. J. J. McCullough, S. P. M., told a large congregation on Sunday the story of the cure.

The boy was injured in May, 1908, while playing in front of the Twenty-third Regiment Armory by being run over by an automobile. His spine was injured and tuberculosis set in. The mother of the boy made a novena, covering nine of the special services in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. On each occasion the boy was brought to the church and left in a recumbent position in a pew. On the day Mrs. Doscher finished the novena and left the pew to go to the grotto her son, it is said, was able to resume his former activities.

Since then, said the Rev. Father McCullough, the boy has been in the congregation on Sunday, the boy has continued to improve steadily and his weight and height have increased perceptibly.

TRAGEDY IN THE FIFTEENTH.

Mack Hostiles Break Down a Door Locked by Leader Ottinger.

Albert Ottinger, Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly district, bought a new lock for the door leading into the club house at Eighty-third street and Broadway on Saturday. Mr. Ottinger is supporting Alderman Niles Becker for the leadership, and Harry W. Mack, leader of one of the three factions of the club, is supporting John H. Taylor.

Yesterday at noon several of the hostiles wanted to get into the executive room. They tried their keys, which didn't fit. So they broke in the door. Then Ottinger issued a statement.

LEON PEARL KILLS HIMSELF.

Found Hanging to Transom in His Room at Arverne.

Leon Pearl, 52 years old, who was at one time an importer of furs at 550 Broadway, ended his life yesterday afternoon by hanging himself from a transom in the suite which he occupied with his wife and son at Atlantic Villa, Boulevard and Atlantic avenue, Arverne. Those who knew him said last night that Mr. Pearl had brooded over business reverses, which he suffered about a year ago.

Mrs. Pearl and her son, were in New York yesterday. Mrs. M. Vieth, proprietress of Atlantic Villa, not having seen Mr. Pearl during the day, went to his suite at 6 o'clock last night to look for him. She found the body hanging from the transom by a piece of clothing. Dr. Weinstein of Rockaway Beach Hospital was summoned and he said Mr. Pearl had been dead for more than an hour.

A pony glass of ANGSTROMA BITTERS was morning after a dinner party.—Ad.

## 35,000 MORE TEXTILE WORKERS GET ADVANCE

Mills in the Providence District Follow the Lead Set by Northern New England.

LAWRENCE MILLS RESUME

Hundreds of Operatives Must Wait Till Raw Material is Ready for Them—Box Makers Strike.

PROVIDENCE, March 18.—The Knights, the Goddards and the Manville company, the latter being the big concern of which United States Senator Henry F. Lippitt is treasurer, gave orders to-day that notices be posted in their mills to the effect that an increase in wages will be given starting next Monday morning.

The amount of the advance is not stated. It is announced as an "advance and readjustment," but is expected to be about 5 percent.

Following the action of the big mills the smaller corporations made the same announcement or prepared to do so, and within a day or two it is expected that the operatives in every cloth mill in the State, in eastern Connecticut and adjacent parts of Massachusetts and what is known as the Providence mill district will have had similar notice.

In Rhode Island alone this will mean an increase in the wages of nearly 25,000 mill workers. In eastern Connecticut, in the Massachusetts section of the Blackstone Valley and isolated mill towns along the Rhode Island border there are 10,000 more who will share in the good fortune, so that all told the advance will affect the wages of 35,000 operatives.

Although practically a unit in protesting that there is no warrant in business conditions for an advance in wages at this time, the decision was arrived at promptly, the mill men here, as in other centres, making the best of the situation forced upon them as a direct result of the Lawrence strike.

The advance in Rhode Island will be followed by mills in Whitinsville, Linwood, Saunderville, North Uxbridge, Rockdale, North Bridge, Fisherville and other Massachusetts villages in the Blackstone Valley.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 18.—There was no work for hundreds of the operatives who have been on strike when they reported at the mills of the American Woolen Company to-day. This was because those who prepare the raw material have not had an opportunity to catch up with the supply required by various departments.

Quite a number of Italians who went to the Washington mill say they found others working in their places and were told to come around to-morrow or the next day. These people assembled outside the mill and held an indignation meeting because they were not put to work at once.

It is thought that it may be several days before the forces in the Woolen company mills are balanced up and working at their normal capacity.

There was no stampede back to the Everett mill, which opened this morning after having been closed since the strike began. Only about five hundred of about two thousand two hundred who were formerly employed there returned to accept the average advance of 7 1/2 percent in wages.

The representatives of the Everett mill were disappointed over the meagre force that showed up, but those who came were kept in and it is expected that others will arrive to-morrow. The agents gave no sign that they intended to recede from their position, which is a refusal to give a detailed explanation to any strike committee of how the new scale is going to affect the individual operatives in different departments.

Two new strikes began this morning. The force at the box factory of George W. Dinmore to the number of about fifty lined up outside the building, and refused to go to work. When the manager asked them what their grievance was they said they wanted mill hours—fifty-four a week. They were working fifty-eight. They were told that this demand could not be granted without consideration and so left the place. At the plant of the D. W. Pingree Box Company about fifty of the 125 employees took similar action. Both of these concerns make packing cases used by the mills.

WIDOWED, KEEPS LIGHT GOING.

Woman With Baby Fights Storm and Hunger for Ten Days.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 18.—For ten days after her husband had been washed overboard and drowned in the midst of a storm that threatened the demolition of the lighthouse Mrs. Peter Burke, on Board Rock Island, the Magdalen group, kept the beacon going and probably saved several vessels from piling up on the rocks. Both she and her baby, which is likely to die, suffered frightfully from exposure and hunger. They are now on the Government steamship Seal and will be brought here.

The heroism of the woman is unsurpassed in the history of the Canadian lighthouse service. According to the reports received by wireless from the Seal station was attracted to Board Rock Island by signals of distress. A boat's crew found Mrs. Burke and her baby so weak they had to be carried on board the rescue steamer.

"For a time I thought I would go mad," said the woman, "but I knew I had to do my duty. My baby suffered terribly from the cold, but I held it as tight as I could. It was a terrible task to crawl with her into the light chamber to keep the lamps trimmed, filled and burning. There was food, but you couldn't cook and the baby cried constantly. Many times I heard the whistle of vessels, but they went away when they heard the bell ringing and saw the light. Finally the Seal came."

Board Rock light is on a lonely islet frequently swept by storms, and its only visitors are the crews of the Government vessels which go there with supplies.

## CUBA HAS NO MONEY TO PAY.

Yet Water Improvement Contract Was Covered by Big Magoon Loan.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

HAVANA, March 18.—The Tropical Engineering Company, which has the contract for improving the Havana water supply, has been forced to shut down because the money for the work done is not forthcoming.

The Government alleges that it has no funds, although the work was provided for in the loan of \$10,500,000 negotiated by former Governor Magoon for the general purposes of sewerage, paving, improving the water supply and kindred enterprises.

NO BIDS TO SELL COAL TO CITY.

Tenders for 17,000 Tons Wanted, but Not a Dealer Offers.

Borough President McAneny had advertised that he would open bids yesterday for a supply of 35,422,220 pounds of coal for the public buildings under his charge, but no bids were received. It was a three months supply that was called for. City officials suppose that dealers were not anxious to enter into a three months contract under present conditions. But bids which have been asked for for coal supplies by other departments in the last few weeks have not met with ready response. The dealers say that the specifications of the city are so onerous that there is no profit in furnishing the city with coal.

The firm now providing the public buildings is the Wertheim Coal and Coke Company, but a representative of that firm said that it did not care to bid for more contracts with the city at a time like this. The bids are to be readjusted, and possibly there will be some modification of the conditions.

RAPID FIRE FROM THE AIR.

Vickers Sona & Maxim Invent a 100 Pound Gun for Aeroplanes.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 18.—It is announced that the firm of Vickers Sona & Maxim have produced a quick firing gun which can be used from aeroplanes and dirigibles. It has already been tested successfully.

The gun has the appearance of a telescope and weighs about 100 pounds. Its lightness is said not to affect its efficiency.

\$25,000 FOR HEART BALM.

Artist Wins Heavy Verdict Against Doctor Who Wedded Another.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A jury in Judge Windes' court this afternoon returned a